



## THE COMMONWEALTH.

For the Commonwealth.  
The Free Blacks.  
NUMBER II.

Six years ago wise, prudent, and benevolent men, in the United States, came to the conclusion that a suitable location for a colony of free blacks from the United States could be commenced on the west coast of Africa. And they found free blacks in the United States who were of the same opinion, and they offered themselves to be colonized in that land. The white people aided them by money and counsel to go to Liberia, and the free blacks who went acted their part to make a good and suitable settlement. Since its commencement yearly assistance has been given by the whites in money, and yearly accessions have been made to its inhabitants by immigrations of free blacks. Time has been required to further the undertaking. A small voluntary society of white men has had to furnish the pecuniary means for the growth of all the parts of the establishment, and the prejudices of the free blacks had to be overcome to procure emigrants. But nothing has occurred to stop its advancement, but what occurred in founding the American colonies. The supporters, and the emigrants to Liberia, have had nothing more disheartening, more embarrassing, more trying, and more perplexing to carry out their object than what the opposition of religious white persons have combinedly shown toward it. But success has crowned the effort. Whites and blacks can now see a Republican Government in Liberia in fact. It is the only place that presents a home for the free blacks living in this country. This and that land has been spoken of as their best home, but in Liberia alone is to be seen the result of the talk and calculations among some of the whites and blacks. That class of talkers have been actors, and they now hold up a home for the blacks.

Liberia for climate, for permanency of location and adaptability and promise for a home, cannot be overlooked. It is the land of the Africans, and the Government of Liberia is the government conducted and sustained by Liberians. The climate debars white persons from settling there, but God has constituted the African to have the country as their possession for ever. Liberia is a suitable home for the free blacks living in each of the States in this Union. The pioneers to settle that land were from all the States. All the free blacks in the same States can move there as fast as practicable. For some time to come, as the white people will have to pay the expense of the removal there, the annual emigration will be limited in its numbers. But those who now emigrate will have on their arrival in Liberia only the care and labor to prepare their land for their residence. Others have borne the burden of preparing the way for future emigrants to follow and enjoy their labors and sacrifices. They have shaped the operation of their Government to secure life, liberty, property, and rights of conscience to all of their race who will settle among them. It has been settled, with the exception of one black person from Barbadoes, by black persons from this country. Its government and its people know no North nor South in the United States. The free in all the States are welcome to share in their civil and social blessings. All who have gone there to live were moved to go there by the same considerations; and all who shall hereafter go there from our land will be moved to go there from the same considerations; and all who will find it is the land of the black people.

It recognizes only such as its citizens, and gives to them all equal rights, and sustains common schools for the benefit of the children of those citizens. The people are in possession, and in the use of every material to make a wise, prosperous, rich, strong, moral, and Christian nation, and there can be no interruption in this work by the introduction of the children of Japheth or of Shem to be citizens of the land. It is, and will be, the only reservoir for scattered Africans who are seeking a home, until a similar colony shall be started in some other part of Africa for them. This is a fact; and it is time that opposing whites and blacks should come to this conclusion. Liberia speaks for itself that should be the conclusion of all parties. Its territory extends along the Atlantic coast six hundred miles, and averages in breadth twenty miles. Any extent of country can be obtained in length and breadth of the native owners by purchase or gift, as it shall be needed. Its soil is clay mixed more or less with sand. Brick can be had at \$5.00 per thousand. The water is plenty, soft, and good. The face of the country, as you go back from the coast, is rolling and hilly, well timbered with nineteen different kinds of timber, hard and soft. Lumber can be had from \$3 to \$5.00 per hundred, according to quality and thickness. Seven settlements have been made on the coast, and eighteen settlements have been made back from the coast, having rivers for their highways to take to market their produce. These towns vary as to the number of their inhabitants, and those back from the coast have lands to any amount to be taken up for husbandry. Each settlement has churches and school houses, and according to the industry and thrift of the citizens, will the dwelling houses show size, and finish, and rich furniture. The Republic is divided into four counties. In each of which there is a court house, a jail, and all the necessary offices of a good Government. In the coast settlements there are six ports of entry. The seat of government is at Monrovia, which has a population of 1,700 Liberians. All the officers of government are Liberians. Not a white man holds any office in the gift of the people. As none but Liberians can vote, so none but Liberians can hold any office in the land.

The productions of Liberia are cotton, coffee, sugar cane, rice, Indian corn, indigo, pepper, arrow root, cocoa, ginger, the palm nut, (from which is made the palm oil,) sweet potatoes, eddoes, cassads, yams, beans, peas, tomatoes, &c. The tropical fruits are orange, lemons, limes, bananas, plantains, plums, pine apples, coco-nuts, &c. Animal food as beef, mutton, goat's meat, fresh pork, and fowls, with fish of various kinds from the rivers and creeks, can be had in quantity as the people will give their attention to having them. All these things are to be had without that toll that frosty countries tax the strength of their inhabitants to have. Yet in Liberia though there be no frost, labor is necessary to have food in its season. The value of real estate belonging to Liberians, assessed in 1859 to be taxed, was \$641,716. The amount of

revenue collected for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending September, 1859, was \$46,612.05. And the cost of the support of the same for the year was \$46,165.43. But desirable and important as all these possessions and facilities are, there is there the great desideratum for the present and future progress of the Republic, they have citizens capable of filling the different offices, civil, religious, medical, legislative and judicial. There is a difference in talent, but neither the government nor people suffer for want of suitable men to fill these offices. Every year, through the education of their schools, this suitability is met by new actors on the stage of life. In Liberia are found men who have proved, by their lives, that the advancement in civil and moral character they expected to have by emigrating to Liberia has been obtained. They are no mean citizens, nor is their land a mean land.

There are some inhabitants in Liberia who are very shiftless and poor. There are some farmers who are very unwise in their system of agriculture. This is not the fault of the country or its government, nor is it necessarily so because they are of the black race. The yearly visitors to that country for commerce will bear testimony that the industrious and prudent black man will prosper in his business of life, and have a political and social standing that he cannot have in the United States. We speak that we do know, and testify to that we have seen.

C.

PRACTICAL JOKES.—We remember of hearing a story of a fellow who aroused a venerable doctor about 12 o'clock one winter's night, and coming to the door coolly inquired:

“Have you lost a knife, Mr. Brown?”  
“No,” growled the victim.

“Well never mind,” said the wag. “I thought I'd just call and inquire, for I found one yesterday.”

We thought that very cool, but the following story of Neil McKinnon, a New York wag, is in some impudence anything with our recollection. Read and judge for yourself.

When the celebrated “Copenhagen Jackson” was British Minister in this country, he resided in New York and occupied a house on Broadway. Neil one night at a late hour, in company with a bevy of rough riders, while passing the house, noticed it was brilliantly illuminated, and that several carriages were waiting at the door.

“Ho! ho!” said the wag, “what's going on at Jackson's?”

One of the company remarked that Jackson had a party this evening.

“What!” exclaimed Neil; “Jackson have a party, and I not invited? I must see to that.”

So, stepping up to the door, he gave a ring which soon brought the servant out.

“I want to see the British Minister,” said Neil. “You must call some other time,” said the servant, for he is now engaged at a game of whist, and must not be disturbed.

“Don't talk to me that way,” said McKinnon, “but go directly and tell the British Minister that I must see him immediately on special business.”

The servant obeyed, and delivered his message in so impressive a style as to bring Mr. Jackson to the door forthwith.

“Well,” said Mr. Jackson, “what can be your business with me at this time of night, which is very urgent?”

“Are you Mr. Jackson?” asked Neil.

“Yes, sir, I am Mr. Jackson.”

“The British Minister?”

“Yes, sir.”

“You have a party here to night, I perceive, Mr. Jackson.”

“Yes sir, I have a party.”

“A large party, I presume.”

“Yes sir, a large party.”

“Playing cards I understand?”

“Yes.”

“Oh, well,” said Neil, “as I was passing I merely called to inquire what's trumps.”

MASONRY IN KENTUCKY.—From the proceeding of the last grand annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky we gather some interesting statistics showing the order to be in a highly prosperous and flourishing condition through the State.

The statistical tables show an increase for the year ending September 1st, 1859, of nine hundred and fifty members.

In 1840, the total number of lodges reported was but thirty-three, and the total number of affiliated Masons did not then exceed one thousand. Now there are three hundred and ten working lodges, with a membership of eleven thousand two hundred and fifty nine.

There are now fourteen lodges in the city of Louisville, with a membership of nine hundred and sixty seven, nearly half the number of lodges and almost the full number of affiliated Masons that existed in the entire State twenty years ago.

The total revenue of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky for the year ending September 1st, 1859, was fourteen thousand and forty two dollars.

This Grand Lodge has now securely invested in Bank and other paying stocks, a capital of twenty seven thousand six hundred and twenty four dollars.

The surplus revenue accruing from the contributions of subordinate lodges, and the dividends received from the invested capital, increase the resources about five thousand dollars per annum.

Col. A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, was elected Grand Treasurer in 1845, and has held that office ever since. To him the Grand Lodge is much indebted for the able and faithful manner in which he discharged the responsible duties of its financial agent.—*Loc. Cour.*

The late speech of Senator Benjamin against Mr. Douglas, partly from its ability and partly on account of the fact of its coming from a prominent Democratic leader, is considered as having damaged the squatter sovereignty candidate for the Presidency most essentially.

Mr. Benjamin said that he had examined closely the debate between Lincoln and Douglas in the great Illinois contest of 1858, and that he thought Lincoln the most conservative man of the two on the slavery question. He read one of Douglas' stump speeches in which D. expressed the opinion that the people of a Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision and everything else, have the full and lawful right to exclude slavery. The friends of Douglas on the floor of the Senate were not a little startled and alarmed by this exposition.

We agree with Mr. Benjamin, that, whilst both Lincoln and Douglas teach doctrines which the people of the South will never and should never sanction, Douglas is in his teachings the more noxious and revolting of the two. Lincoln would exclude slavery from all the territories by the Wilmot Proviso, whilst Douglas would exclude it by the operation of the principle of squatter sovereignty. The Wilmot Proviso and squatter sovereignty reach the same result; but the former reaches it by means far more respectable than the latter. Bad as the Wilmot Proviso may be in itself, it is far less contemptible than squatter sovereignty. In comparison with the latter, though scarcely in comparison with anything else, it is decent, direct, above board, and manly.—*Loc. Jour.*

The young lady about whom the love troubles of the young Prince of Wales have begun, and which have led, according to rumor, to his visit to the North American Colonies, is the Lady Caroline Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey and grand-daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, of whom the Countess of Jersey was the eldest daughter. She is very young, not over seventeen; the Prince, not nineteen, until November next.

A FEARFUL WARNING.—The Ft. Madison, (Iowa) *Plaindealer* says that a poor miserable (tallow) living near Farmington, in Van Buren county, while horribly blaspheming God on Sunday last, for withholding rain from his suffering crops, was suddenly struck with palsy and almost immediately died.

The young lady about whom the love troubles

### From the Baltimore American. The Union Ticket.

Dr. Johnson was of opinion that it was better to abuse than not noticed at all, and since his day the value of abuse has been so appreciated that many have courted besides the mythical lawyers, Dodson and Fogg, who were so anxious for Mr. Pickwick to perpetrate an assault and battery upon their unresisting persons. The Union ticket, it seems, is in no danger of falling into disrepute for the want of ill-use. Some have “damaged it with ‘saint praise,’ others with “miserable abstraction,” and others still have opened upon Mr. Everett the full force of a small battery of invective, weak in proportion to the severity with which it has been applied. The *Journal of the South* has even any right to say that the ticket should be allowed to stand, and that the support of every conservative man in the country we see and hear of pressed and of men, who have stood aloof from party politics since the old Whig party ceased to be, now coming out boldly and eloquently advocating the claims of our glorious ticket. An instance of this may be cited in the *North Alabamian*, one of the best papers published in the whole country. It stood aloof from the contest of 1856, or at most only gave a nominal support to the Opposition ticket. It now boasts the names of Bell and Everett, and with a jubilant shout enters the contest. Here is what it says on the subject—and it is very good:

“We intend heartily to support the nominees of the National Union Convention, believing as we do, that no better men could have been found. To such men we must look for safety in these exciting times; we need men at the head of affairs who will ‘pour oil upon the troubled waters’ of political strife, and who will strive to bring about a different state of affairs generally, by reconciling the North and South with each other. If we expect to live in peace and harmony together as one people, and under one government, we must do away with all fire-eating, fussy, political demagogues who, by their bickering in Congress and elsewhere, serve to keep up a state of bad feeling between the two sections. Now we have good, conservative, Union men offered to us as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, in the persons of Bell and Everett, and we shall support them to the utmost of our ability.”

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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1860.

Wednesday President,  
JOHN BELL,  
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President,  
EDW'D EVERETT,  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was one of the first railroad enterprises commenced in the United States. We believe work was commenced on it July 4th, 1838, and it is certainly one of the greatest works of the kind in this or any other country. More difficulties had to be overcome, and more skill was required in the location, we suppose, than on any road which has ever been built. We recently traveled over this road, and will give, briefly, some account of it, and in doing so shall avail ourselves of statistical information, &c., derived from others, and from publications, as well as from our own observation.

In order that we might pass over the most interesting scenery on this road in the day time, we left Cincinnati on the Little Miami road, at 11 o'clock, P. M., and passing over that and the Central Ohio road reached Bellair, Ohio, at 10 o'clock, A. M., crossed the Ohio river immediately, and took the accommodation train at Blawood, Va. This train ran expressly to enable passengers to see the road and the splendid mountain scenery by daylight, arriving at Cumberland (200 miles) by supper time.

Sixty odd years since we had traveled from Wheeling to Baltimore, partly by stage and partly by cars, on this road, and were prepared, in some degree, for the pleasure we should receive in viewing the splendid scenery and this magnificent work, but our anticipations were more than realized. The conductor on this train, Mr. D. Koonce, was very polite and attentive to all the passengers, and gave us notice whenever we were approaching any place of note. He also gave us much valuable and interesting information in relation to the places and the incidents connected with them. The scenery on the whole route through the mountains is grand and beautiful, but that portion which interested us most was what is called the Cheat River Region, to give a description of it which will do justice beyond our powers; it is grand beyond description. For several miles we ran along the steep mountain side, clinging, as it were, to the gigantic cliffs, our cars like cages suspended midway between heaven and earth, though upon the most substantial and solid bed of masonry or the iron tressel work. At one moment the view was confined to our immediate locality, hemmed in on every side by the towering mountains. In another moment a slight curve in the road opened to our view the deep valley, with the dark flowing river, and glorious views of the forest covered slopes descending to the water's edge. One cannot help involuntarily drawing back as you sweep on, passing over the deep gorges, and looking down for hundreds of feet with nothing but the iron tressel work beneath you, and you start back amazed at the grandeur of the ever-varying scenery. The engineering difficulties which were overcome in this part of the road must have been appalling, and none other than the most skillful and accomplished men would have undertaken the work, but thanks to their skill, for us the rough places had been made as smooth as the valley.

Among the many pleasant places where those seeking health and pleasure may spend the summer months, we noticed the little town of Rowlesburg, Virginia, in the midst of the fine scenery, on Cheat River. We understand it is noted for the health of its inhabitants, and for the abundance of deer and other game in its vicinity, and for the fine trout fishing in the streams around it. As we said in the beginning we cannot do justice to the scenery, and will not attempt it further.

The length of the road from Wheeling to Baltimore is 379 miles, and the Washington branch is 31 miles more. There is a branch road from Grafton to Parkersburg on the Ohio river, and also other branches owned by the company, making the whole road, with its branches, tributaries and side ways, 822 miles, and is said to have cost nearly two millions of dollars. There are 14 tunnels between Wheeling and Baltimore, making 12,694 feet in all; there are 186 bridges, making in the aggregate 15,088 feet of bridging. There is one grade 17 miles long, of 116 feet ascent to the mile, and many miles of 90 feet to the mile. There are nearly 5,000 men, officers and other employees of the company. The company has as rolling stock about 235 locomotives, 130 passenger cars, 3670 tonnage cars. The revenue of the company is about \$5,000,000 per annum.

Accidents seldom occur on this road, and no one can travel the road, particularly at night, without knowing the reason; we will find that watchmen, ever faithful like vigilant sentinels of an army, are ceaselessly walking up and down the iron track over the mountain sides in their appointed beats, and with lamps shedding their light upon every foot of the dangerous ground, and assuring themselves that all is right and safe for the expected train and its freight of human life—let the traveler, dismised of all fears, lie down in his flying couch and sleep with as much sense of safety as an infant in his cradle, and awake to find himself transported two hundred miles on his journey without sense of time or motion; and then be may appreciate the miracle of the working of a machine so vast and complicated as the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

After having passed safely and pleasantly over the road, remember that the whole world is a great gentleman, W. PRESCOTT SMITH, "run this great machine."

The Louisville Journal says a letter has been received at Louisville, from Gov. Powell, endorsed by Mr. Covode, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, stating that there is not before said committee any charge against either Mr. Guthrie or the Louisville Postmaster, Mr. Rousell.

A HEAVY LOAD OF DEBT.—The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer says that the State debt of Virginia amounts to \$48,000,000, with no prospect of diminution.

HOW STATE DELEGATIONS ARE MADE.—The quarrel as to "who killed Seward," says the Baltimore American, is bringing out some singular information as to the extraordinary manner in which some of the State delegations to Chicago are alleged to have been made up. Upon this point we refer to certain statements of the Free Press, as to the delegates who voted as representatives of Texas, and a delegation which was intended to represent Georgia, but which by accident failed to get to the Convention. It is charged that the Texans were commissioned at a meeting held at Grand Haven, in the State of Michigan, one of them being the keeper of a lager beer saloon in that town, another the County Clerk of Ottawa county, a third, the editor of a newspaper in Allegan, all in that State, and the fourth a resident of Canada, who is not now and never was a citizen of the United States. But, surprising as this is, the programme for Georgia, published in the Free Press, rather exceeds. It appears in this that an old gentleman named Benning, also of Grand Haven, Michigan, was fitted out with a complete set of credentials empowering him to cast the whole twenty seven votes of Georgia, but the plan miscarried and Mr. Seward lost that number of votes, because Benning could not raise two dollars to carry him to Chicago. On the other side, John Worth says that he noticed quite a number of persons sitting around the Convention abusing Governor Seward who, a few days before, were complying to him of their utter destitution, but who now had no new suits of clothes, and who did not know which would be the most difficult question to answer: first, "why these men should abuse Governor Seward—second, where they got their new clothes?"

THE most disorderly deliberative body we have ever seen is the House of Representatives at Washington City. We thought we had seen disorder in the Kentucky Legislature occasionally, but we were mistaken. The most disorderly R. H. R. that ever sat in our State Capitol, under the administration of the poorest speaker we ever had, was a pattern of order and decorum, when compared with the H. R. now in Washington. We witnessed the proceedings for a short time was supreme; and then weekly slipped in the intriguing President, Louis Napoleon, who became firmly Emperor by the coup d'etat and subsequent arrangements. How long Louis Napoleon III will reign, who can tell? Whether his son will ever come to the throne, or whether he will wander abroad as da Jovineau and Chambord, who shall attempt to predict? As things have changed with the Prince of Jovineau, he finds the disposition of the Americans changed also. He is an exiled nobleman, who dare not go near France—a prince who is safer abroad than in his native country. Bearing such a character, he is not worthy of municipal recognition now. He came unseated by any committee of reception, and went away without a ceremony at Independence Hall. In fact, the Prince, seemingly, like the "Jovineau Straw," has gone out of fashion. The latter after having adorned the heads of our republican aristocracy, very likely ended its career by stuffing a broken pane in a garret window, whilst the Prince finds no greater distinction since his royal father's mishap than being a subject to point a moral and adorn a paragraph.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mr. James P. Dryden, whose attempt to destroy his life by cutting his throat was noticed in our columns a few weeks since, renewed the effort on yesterday morning. He had recovered from the previous wound, but was still laboring under great depression of mind, and his movements were watched by his family with the greatest solicitude. Having succeeded in obtaining a case knife, which was concealed about his person, he went into his garden quite early on yesterday morning, and after walking about a short time, turned his back and passed down the garden-walk leading from the house. He drew the knife and made a frightful gash in his throat, and but for the speedy presence of some of his family would have quickly terminated his existence. Owing to the position in which he held his head at the time, the principal artery of the neck escaped injury, though the wind pipe and tube leading to the stomach were both severed.

At the present writing he is still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

ANOTHER STORM.—On Monday evening, about 4 o'clock, a storm of wind, accompanied with some rain, passed over our city. Not much damage was done in the city, only a few trees being injured, but in the neighbourhood, towards Bridgeport, a good deal of damage was done to timber, &c. Our friend, A. C. Keenoy, Esq., had upwards of sixty-five timber trees destroyed and one of his finest work mares killed by the falling of a tree, leaving a fine mule colt. We understand a large number of timber trees were destroyed on other farms beyond Mr. Keenoy's, but we have not learned any particulars. We have not heard of any loss of life, either of man or beast, except the case above mentioned.

EDICT GONE FOR.—The question is settled at last. There is to be a Convention in the 1st Appellate Judicial District, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of said District, to fill the position now occupied by Chas. Justice Simson. The Democratic State Central Committee has so decided it. It is to be held at Irvine, in Estill county, on the fifth day of July next.

WE learn by telegraph that a Union ratification meeting, for Bell and Everett, held at Boston, on the 1st inst., a letter was read from the Hon. Edward Everett, accepting the nomination for Vice President.

WE understand that the storm of Monday evening did a good deal of damage in Louisville, but no lives were lost.

The storm of Saturday night did considerable injury to property in Saint Louis and Indianapolis.

OUR neighbor of the Yeoman is getting economical. He says the last time he was in Louisville he stopped at a hotel, where he had a room looking directly into the windows of the Masonic Temple, and "enjoyed the concert that was going on there, without the cost of a ticket." Was that fair, neighbor? Was it in strict accordance with the good old maxims of "live and let live?" Suppose all should adopt your plan of enjoying concerts without the cost of a ticket, how long would it be before they would cease to be held? How could those giving them afford to pay for rent of hall, license, light, &c., and above all, where would the money come from to pay the printer? We pause for a reply.

KENTUCKY IN THE FIELD.—Richard Kilpatrick, of Augusta, Bracken county, Ky., believing himself "to be the best man on the earth," challenges John C. Breckinridge to a fight, at any point in the United States he may designate, and at any time, for the sum of \$10 to \$20,000.

THE Louisville Journal says a letter has been received at Louisville, from Gov. Powell, endorsed by Mr. Covode, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, stating that there is not before said committee any charge against either Mr. Guthrie or the Louisville Postmaster, Mr. Rousell.

A HEAVY LOAD OF DEBT.—The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer says that the State debt of Virginia amounts to \$48,000,000, with no prospect of diminution.

JOHN E. ARNOLD, Commonwealth's Attorney, died in Paducah last week. He was a member of the Legislature in 1849.

THE Louisville Journal says a letter has been received at Louisville, from Gov. Powell.

JOHN E. ARNOLD, Commonwealth's Attorney, died in Paducah last week. He was a member of the Legislature in 1849.

THE morning train of cars from Louisville was three hours behind time yesterday. We understand the cause was that the Locomotive got out of order, and the engineer (1) had to stop for repairs.

THE Petersburg (Va.) Express says: Intelligence from every direction coincides as to the scarcity of the tobacco in this section of Virginia. Not one-fourth of a crop, it is thought, will be made in many portions of Dinwiddie, while from the upper counties the complaints are even worse.

J. H. GLOVER, of Glasgow, Ky., has been granted a patent for improvement in hanging mill-stones.

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## HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or hollowing puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomachic derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gender sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of head and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons to whom we have particularly referred above, the wit: suffer from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

For sale by all Druggists in FRANKFORT.

December 2, 1859-14.

JOHN C. HENDRICKS,  
DEALER IN

Fine Groceries and Confectioneries,  
PURE OLD WHISKY,  
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, &c., &c.,  
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Preserves, Fruits, Pickles, Toys, and  
Cordials, &c., &c., &c.,  
CORNER ST. CLAIR & BROADWAY STS.,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

January 30, 1860. *ld&wtf.*

YOUNG GENTLEMEN

WANTING SOMETHING EXTRA IN THE WAY

Handsome Cloth Cap or Dress Hat,

SAM. C. RULLIS,  
Hat and Bookstore, St. Clair Street.

Sept. 23, 1859-14. *ld&wtf.*

H. SAMUEL,  
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to

Feb. 8, 1860. *ld&wtf.*

THOMAS A. ANDERSON,  
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

The Maynard Rifle and Shot-Gun,  
PATENTED BY

Dr. Edward Maynard, of Washington, D. C.

The undersigned are the sole agents in Kentucky for the above celebrated arms.

The barrels are from 20 to 26 inches in length, and are made of steel, and are very well made and engaged, and the shot barrels inserted in ten seconds.

Whoa charged, the gun may be loaded and discharged with certainty of aim in three times a minute. At 1,000 feet, and 500 yards, the report is equal to a gun twice as large, and the penetration surprising.

The Stock and Rifle barrel weigh six pounds, and may be put in a small case.

We have now in stock a number of these guns, viz.: No. 1, 20 to 26 inches, 30 to 36 barrel, Rifles only (or Rifle and Shot) 2-10 or 35-40 calibre, primers, moulds, cartridges, &c., to accompany.

No. 2, Sporting finish, 20 to 26 inch barrel, Rifle only (or Rifle and Shot) 2-10 or 35-40 calibre, primers, moulds, cartridges, &c., to accompany.

A printed direction for using the gun, with a complete description of it, may be had on application, and sent with each one sold. We have the gun complete in cases.

THOMAS A. ANDERSON,  
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Frankfort, July 31, 1859-73-14.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND of about two hundred acres, on the Kentucky river, 3 miles from Frankfort, and 1/2 of a mile from the Owen turnpike. Finely timbered, well watered, and the soil excellent. Twenty-five acres desired; the improvement offered for particulars

PHILIP SWIGERT, Esq., or  
ALBERT BACON.

Frankfort, July 31, 1859-14.

LD&wtf. *ld&wtf. & Rep. copy.*

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of John P. Read

are requested to come forward and settle immediately; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement.

MATILDA W. READING,  
Administrator.

Frankfort, July 31, 1859-14.

FOR RENT.

FOR the balance of the year a NEGRO GIRL, 15 or 16

years old, for a house servant.

R. M. ALDRIDGE.

Frankfort, July 31, 1859-14.

WANTED TO HIRE.

FOR the balance of the year a NEGRO GIRL, 15 or 16

years old, for a house servant.

R. M. ALDRIDGE.

Frankfort, July 31, 1859-14.

Arterian Well Water.

SUPPLY always on hand at

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Frankfort, July 31, 1859-14.

JOHN HENDERSON

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